The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5228 第五千二百二十八號 同治甲戌年七月初八日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1874. 禮拜三 英八月十九號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 18, CELESTIAL, British steamer, 641, H. M. Darke, Singapore 18th July, and Coote 10th August, Rattans.—CHINESE.
August 18, SANERCOST, British bark, 544, Henry Bloomfield, Iloilo August 7th, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

Departures.

August 18, ORISSA, str., for Whampoa.
August 18, ALBAY, str., for Saigon.
August 18, CHINA, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
August 18, JUAN F. PEARSON, for Whampoa.
August 18, ANNIE GRAY, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 18th.

Albay, str., for Saigon.
Little Orphan, str., for Canton.
China, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

Passengers.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Singapore, &c.—
For Singapore.—130 Chinese. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, Mrs. Judah and servant, Mr. R. D. Mehta, 42 European and Indian deck.
Per *Albay*, str., for Saigon:—
5 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Sanercost* reports left Iloilo on 7th August. Had light S.W. breeze. On August 8th Northerly winds, continued 30 for five days; after which got fresh S.W. and Southerly breeze until about 40 miles from Hongkong, when it hauled round to E.S.E. fresh, with passing squalls throughout and heavy rain.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Aracan	London	March 3
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Eugenio	Cardiff	June 2
Hopewell	London	June 4
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Caranjah	Cuxhaven	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DALVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office, ... 3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK .... $6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 "
12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers via Suez Canal, being those now current in London.
W.A. P.F.A.

HANKOW to LONDON:—
TEA per Mail Steamers 2½ 2
" all other Steamers 3½ 2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON.—
TEA per Mail Steamers 2¼ 1½
" all other Steamers 3 2½
SILK per Mail Steamers 1½ 1½
" all other Steamers 2½ 2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:
TEA per Mail Steamers 1½ 1½
" all other Steamers 2½ 2
SILK per Mail Steamers 1½ 1
" all other Steamers 2 1½
AMOY to NEW YORK.—
TEA by Steamers 2½ 2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate.
Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.
tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st September.

THE Pleasant PREMISES, known as "THE HUT," at present in the occupation of J. M. ARMSTRONG, Esq.
Also,
One of the two Central HOUSES at the Albany, recently occupied by W. H. BRERETON, Esq. Immediate possession can be had.
tf 1216 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

TWO Large and very Comfortable HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, and a GODOWN, No. 4A, on M. Lot 65, Praya East, lately occupied by Mr. C. F. GUILD, U.S. Navy Paymaster.
Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, *Caine Road.*
1m 1209 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 883 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 788 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

NOTIFICATION.

RENTERS of LAND upon the British Settlement of Shamien, Canton, are Hereby Notified that the Rents upon their respective Lots fall due upon the 4th of September, 1874, and that Lots upon which Rent shall not have been paid on or previous to that date are liable to be re-entered upon in the Name of the Queen.

CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
Acting Vice-Consul.
Her Majesty's Consulate,
Canton, 27th July, 1874. [381 1187

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 49 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 948 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

Auction.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st August, 1874, at Noon,—
Cotton SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Glycerine and Honey SOAP in Tablets, VIOLET and NURSERY POWDER, Silk and Alpaca UMBRELLAS, ALBUMS, Crystal LUSTRES, BON-BONS, French VEGETABLES, Tea and Dessert SETS.

Also,

An Assortment of Australian MEATS and SOUPS, Irish STEW, TRIPE and ONIONS, Potted HEAD, Spiced BEEF, Gravy SOUP, SOUP and BOUILLI, &c., &c.

And

30 Cases SALAD OIL.
1 Lot BASKETS.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1298 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Company's Office has this day been REMOVED to No. 39, Queen's Road, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., over THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 1210 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next,* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next,* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all; and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of $10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents .... ⅝ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents .... ⅞
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents 1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅟₁₀ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month .... ⅟₄
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months .... ½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months .... ¾
Above 6 months .... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, *in* 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875; and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.

2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.

The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—

One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.

Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial copartnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.

Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1-75-77.)

GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases the crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility, which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous, but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent it coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, THIS DAY, the 19th day of August instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1874.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1228 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 19th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1229 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th August, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, and the Report of the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
22d 1217 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 8th till the 22nd August, 1874, both days inclusive.

By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
20d 1218 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's New Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 25th August instant, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the 11th idem.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
15d 1262 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

COALS Landed and Stored by the Undersigned in the Spacious Coal-Sheds, Wanchi, lately in the occupation of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1232 Hongkong, 6th August, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BELL-HANGERS, AND GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.

PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ship's FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.
tf 918 22nd June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 % per annum, or $5 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris, ... 5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.
8m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

I HAVE this day Established myself, at this port, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style and firm of
H. B. MEYER.
tf 1233 Ningpo, 1st August, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HESSENBORN in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, ceases to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROSE becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

Intimations.

WANTED to RENT a Good-sized BED ROOM, with Bath Room attached. Address "S." office of this Paper, stating price and location.
1306 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT and FIRE BRICKS. Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1297 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

IMMEDIATE TENDERS are invited for DOCKING, STRIPPING METAL, CAULKING, RE-METALING with NEW COPPER, &c., the British Bark *Sanercost.*

N.B.—Lowest Tenders not necessarily accepted.

Above to be addressed to
CAPTAIN HENRY BLOOMFIELD,
Post Office,
Victoria, Hongkong.
1299 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

MADAME COLLACO begs to notify that she will OPEN

"THE VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON,"

OPPOSITE THE CLUB CHAMBERS,

Corner of D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street,

ON THE 20TH OF AUGUST,

And trusts that the Community will favor her with their Patronage.

7d 1293 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

DR. MAGALHAES begs to announce that he has Established himself as Medical Practitioner, and can be consulted at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY from 12 to 3 P.M., where those who are desirous of engaging his Services for the term of Six Months, can do so by inscribing their Names on the List, which will be open to the end of this month.

14d 1294 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. M. ULLMANN has this day REMOVED his Establishment to No. 8, Graham Street.

1283 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *GLENFINLAS,* FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be given before One o'clock TO-DAY.

Goods remaining in store after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading to be sent for Countersignature to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 1275 Hongkong, 14th August, 1874.

S. S. *GALLEY OF LORNE,* FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 12 o'clock on 14th instant.

Goods remaining in store after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 1273 Hongkong, 14th August, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/350 .... 35 cases Beer.
Hongkong .... 20 cases Colour.

Ex "Meikong," 14th July, 1874.
Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, U.S.N., U.S. S.S. Yantic, c/o. Paymaster C. F. Guild, U.S. Depôt. } 1 small parcel Jewelry.

Ex "Anadyr," 10th August, 1874.
WS in diamond, 1/2 .... 2 cases Zinc Roof.
RB, 32/43 .... 12 " Drapery.
" 52/37 .... 1 case Perfumery.
R&O, 1/20 .... 20 cases Wine.
TS .... 1 bale Cotton.
No mark .... 1 " Peas.
CH .... 4 bales Cotton.
No mark .... 2 " Window Shells.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA
ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs.	J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	,,	QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	,,	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
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Foochow	,,	HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	,,	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	,,	HALL & HOLTZ.
,,	,,	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.	,,	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	,,	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	,,	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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,,		Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila		Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore		*Straits Times* Office.
London		Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
,,		GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
,,		Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco		Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York		Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19TH, 1874.

CONSIDERING the difficulties which must of necessity exist in the matter of interpretation in China, it seems strange that no modification has as yet been attempted in a direction in which an improvement might under existing circumstances be easily effected. Up to the present day, the despatches which are sent from the various Consulates to the Chinese Authorities are written in Chinese, a concession on our part which is of no slight importance when the difficulty of the language is considered—and one which at the present day is certainly unnecessary. In the earlier times of our intercourse with China, the plan was unavoidable, as the Chinese officials had not any means of mastering a despatch sent to them in a foreign language; but matters have now very greatly changed, and the native officials at every port have the means of commanding quite as able interpreters as there are at the Consulates. The large number of gentlemen in the Customs Service who are well acquainted with Chinese, and whose services could generally be availed of alters the bearing of the matter completely as compared with what was the state of affairs when the existing system was inaugurated; and there are many valid reasons why an attempt should now be made to effect a change in the practice. In the course of a recent enquiry into the Civil Service, Mr. MEDHURST gave some weighty reasons in favour of this change. He stated that the concession of writing to the Chinese officials in their own language was only made in consideration of their entire ignorance of all foreign notions and languages, but that in his opinion the treaty contemplated the eventual withdrawal of the concession and the time had fully come for it now. The plan would be the means of saving a very great deal of labour of an anxious and responsible nature which has now to be performed at the Consulates. The preparation of a despatch to a Chinese official is no light task even for foreigners well versed in the language. Not only has great care and accuracy to be observed in properly rendering the meaning which the Consul desires to convey, but a formidable difficulty has to be met in the heavy etiquette which forms so conspicuous a part of all Chinese official proceedings and which necessitates a most careful choice both of titles and of terms. Much valuable time must of necessity be lost in maintaining official intercourse under such difficulties; and there is also another element connected with the subject which makes it peculiarly desirable that the existing system should if possible be abandoned. The foreign interpreter is quite unable to write out his despatch. Even if he were sufficiently efficient as a Chinese scholar to be able to compose it, custom prescribes a high class of caligraphy for Chinese despatches, and scarcely any foreigner could be found possessed of the requisite manual dexterity to get up a document which would even look respectable in Celestial eyes. As a consequence, it is absolutely necessary to call in the services of a Chinese teacher, and thus a certain number of natives become acquainted with some of the most important public matters while they are actually under negotiation. The fact that during the last war, we were able to obtain a vast amount of information as to what was going on in the Yamên of the officials is sufficient to show how little such assistants are to be trusted—and how undesirable it is to let them have the run of information of so much importance. This difficulty does not attach to despatches received in Chinese, as it is far easier to master the meaning of a document than to compile one, and the more erudite of our Consular assistants are capable of the latter, though not of the former task.

There is another very important reason in favour of the change to which Mr. MEDHURST also called attention of the Commission. So long as we communicate to the Chinese only in their own language and according to their customs, we are doing much to flatter their conceit, and to keep up the idea in their minds that they are the only people in the world who are sufficiently advanced in civilization to be able to carry on an official correspondence. By showing them that we possess a system of our own, we should do something towards dissipating the idea, and it would to some degree raise their respect for foreigners and foreign institutions. This reason in itself is one strongly in favour of the change, and in conjunction with the practical advantages above pointed out, ought to be sufficient to cause its inauguration. The Chinese have at the present day every facility for obtaining thoroughly efficient interpreters, many among their own countrymen—to whose number the schools in this Colony are yearly adding—and the plan would cause no practical inconvenience to them, while it would be of infinite advantage at the foreign Consulates.

A sad and fatal accident happened to a Custom House officer, named Turvey, at 10 o'clock at night, on the 15th instant, at Canton. The poor fellow was sleeping in a verandah, the night being extremely hot, and falling over in his sleep into a stone-cutter's yard, 30 feet below, was instantly killed.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, the Austrian man-of-war *Archduke Friedrich* was gaily decked with bunting. On Monday evening at sunset a salute was fired, as well as yesterday morning at sunrise, and evening at sunset. While sympathizing with the manifestation of loyalty on the part of our Austrian visitors, we cannot help remarking that they would have been equally as sincere and perhaps more to the purpose, if smaller charges of powder had been used, seeing that many houses in the Colony were shaken and some damage done to ceilings and windows.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
18th August.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

NO PASS, NO LIGHT.

Mahomed Razzah, police sergeant No. 544, charged a shop coolie, named Wong Akum, residing in Market-street, with taking a walk at a prohibited hour without the requisite pass or light, on the 18th instant. Fined 25 cents.

AN INVETERATE THIEF.

Wong Awah, a gardener at Parsee Point, Seyingpoon, charged a bricklayer, named Choi Aming, residing at Second-street, with the larceny of two pairs of trousers, two jackets, and a bunch of flowers, on the 18th instant at 5 a.m.

Complainant said at 5 a.m. he heard a noise in the garden and went out, when he saw the defendant with the bundle of clothing produced, and cutting down the bunch of cock's-comb flowers, which he valued at $1.25. He gave chase and the defendant dropped the flowers but held on to the bundle in running. He gave the alarm and district watchman No. 2 caught the defendant. He then saw the clothes belonged to him.

Inspector Grimes identified the defendant, as having been convicted on the 25th May last of stealing six copper flower baskets from the same complainant, and sentenced to six weeks hard labour.

Defendant denied the charge, but district watchman No. 2 deposed to seeing the bundle of clothes in the defendant's possession. Defendant was then sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SUGAR BAG NUISANCE.

The two women charged by Inspector Grimes with spreading sugar bags about the grounds near Rose Villas, causing a great number of flies to accummulate, came up on remand, and as the bags were taken away, they were cautioned that next time the bags would be destroyed, and were then discharged.

A WIFE BEATER.

The case in which Chung Akow charged her husband, Chu Afook, with assaulting her, and attempting to sell her to send her to Singapore, came on again.

Defendant denied that he said anything about Singapore He did beat her because she wanted to leave him.

Defendant was fined $2, and ordered to find security in $10 for one month to keep the peace.

THE "SATSUMA" CASE.

This case in which Prospero Beltram, a Chilian seaman, is charged with piracy and robbery on the high seas on the 29th January last, was again brought forward, and was formally remanded.

A MISTAKE THROUGHOUT.

A European gentleman, in search of a party well known to him and who had absconded, by mistake entered the family house of a very talkative Chinese, named Tam Aking, in a lane leading out of Staunton-street, and was summoned by him for the offence.

The defendant denied having got beyond the trap hatch, which his head came in contact with.

Complainant saw nothing of the affair himself, but called some women, who he said were not his wives, to prove his case, and declared that though they had been in Hongkong one year, they never saw a foreigner before, and when the defendant entered the room by the trap they and some children became so alarmed that they called out loudly "Save life," "save life."

Defendant emphatically denied ever going beyond the trap hatch, but witnesses who swore they never saw a foreigner in their life, condemned him, and he was fined $10.

SUPREME COURT.
18th August.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.)

The Criminal Sessions for August were commenced this morning.

Jury.—Messrs. A. dos Remedios, E. A. Raven, T. A. Reichart, John Keller, M. A. Gomez, C. F. Munn, and John Grant.

BURGLARY.

How Ling Yung was charged (1) with burglary and larceny, and (2) with feloniously receiving stolen goods. The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; prisoner was not defended.

The Attorney-General briefly laid the case before the jury. He said prisoner was charged with having committed a burglary on the dwelling house of Chun Chew Kwok, at Little Hongkong, on the 20th July, and with having stolen property. On the second count he was charged with having received the goods knowing them to have been stolen. The witnesses to be called would say that on the night in question the inmates retired to bed at the usual time. About midnight the front door of the house was violently forced open, apparently by means of a large stone, and some 12 or 16 men, armed with pistols, swords, and poles, and some of them carrying lighted torches, rushed into the house. They searched all the rooms and carried off property altogether to the amount of about $226. As they were leaving, one of the men, who was armed, fired at and shot one of the women. Prisoner was not charged with that, as there did not appear to have been any common intention in wounding the inmates of the house, but he was merely charged with being one of the robbers, and with having stolen a pair of shoes, which was all the property that actually belonged to one of the witnesses. This witness would say that prisoner was the man who snatched a box, took away the shoes. If the jury were satisfied that that was a fact it would be sufficient for their purpose and they would find him guilty. Prisoner, when before the magistrates had called several witnesses with a view to establish an *alibi*, and therefore the main question for the jury to decide now would be one of identity.

Evidence in support of the charge was then called.

Prisoner, in defence, now repeated the statement he had made before the Magistrates. He denied taking any part in the robbery, and said he was at home looking after his wife who was confined that night. He said he had witnesses who could prove this. He also said his eyesight had been bad for years, and he could scarcely see at night.

Several witnesses were then called, who spoke to seeing prisoner in Hongkong on the night in question, and others said they saw him at his house.

Dr. Ayres, who had been sent for during the hearing of the case, at the request of His Lordship, examined prisoner, and said his eyesight was very imperfect, so that he could see but little by day, and still less by night. He would not be able to find his way about by night alone, but he might follow others.

The Attorney-General said he had verified prisoner's statement about his wife's confinement, and under all the circumstances he did not think any jury would convict. It was evidently a case of mistaken identity, and he would therefore withdraw the charge.

His Lordship said he thought that was the proper course.

Prisoner was then discharged, and the Court adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

CHAN ACHUEN *v.* LOBO, $16.—This was a claim for balance of charge for a cask of draught ale. Judgment was given for plaintiff.

MAGMODEEN SHEEK ALLY *v.* SEVERINA, $11.25.—As the plaintiff had accepted $5 as part payment on the Court stairs, this nullified the summons.

HOSSEM *v.* M. O. TOOLE, $100.—Magmodeen Sheek Ally appeared, under a power of attorney from plaintiff in Bombay, and produced the promissory note. The defendant did not appear, and her husband was said to be out of the Colony, and that he was out when the defendant signed the note, but the plaintiff said he had seen the husband in the Colony. Judgment was deferred.

CASSUMBHOY *v.* DARRELL, $5.60.—This was a claim on a promissory note. Judgment was given by default.

MR. ALEXANDER, as Official Assignee, *v.* CROMATIE, $75.75.—This was adjourned still further for one month.

LAM ASHUN AND OTHERS *v.* KWOK ACHOO, $30.71.—Judgment was given for plaintiff.

LEE AYAN *v.* CHASTON, $50.—This was a claim for pilotage. The defendant admitted $30, and the case was adjourned for the general tariff.

CHIN YEE KUM *v.* WONG AKOW, $98.28.—This was a claim on a promissory note given at Canton, four months ago. The case was adjourned till next Tuesday, to allow the plaintiff to procure a stamp for his document. The defendant denied all knowledge of the plaintiff.

LAM ASHUN *v.* LEUNG CHUN, $15.—This was on a promissory note produced, and appeared to be a mortgage on fourteen pigs, and the defendant sold seven and absconded. A blind man appeared and said the sow belonged to him, and a woman put in a claim for the litter of six. Judgment for plaintiff, pending the discovery of the rightful owner of the remaining seven pigs.

LUNG AKWOI *v.* HOSSEN, $25.—Claim for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff by default.

CHAN HEAN CHI *v.* ISAAC M. KING, M.D., $90.85.—The defendant admitted the debt, and said he had no money to pay. Mr. Stockhausen, of the Oriental Hotel, here appeared, and laid a claim for $80.63. The defendant admitted this also, having consented to the case coming on there, and then said in this also that he had no money. Mr. Stockhausen said the defendant came to this Colony without "a cent or a stitch," and considering the attempts he made to get away without paying his debts, he believed he obtained the goods under false pretences. Judgment was given in both cases for plaintiffs, the claim for $90.86 to be executed first.

REPORT OF THE ADULTERATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Adulteration of Food Act, 1872, has been issued. It is as follows:—

"Your Committee having held fourteen meetings, and examined fifty-seven witnesses, have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the Act has done much good. It has, at the same time, inflicted considerable injury, and imposed heavy and undeserved penalties upon some respectable tradesmen. This appears to have been owing mainly to the want of a clear understanding as to what *does* and what *does not* constitute adulteration; and in some cases to the conflicting decisions and inexperience of the analysts. Your Committee, however, are of opinion that the Act itself is defective, and needs amendment.

"TEA.—It appears that, since the report of 1856, certain grossly-prepared teas have been imported from China, some being largely mixed with exhausted leaves and ferruginous sand, and others much too highly faced or coloured; the ingredients used for colouring being chiefly Prussian blue or indigo, powdered gypsum, and turmeric; but the total amount of such teas has been small, and is kept in check mainly by the low price of pure teas. The import of green teas has recently fallen considerably, in consequence, it is stated, of the operations of the Act. Facing tea after the duty is paid was, prior to the Act of 1872, practised to a small extent in this country; but whether in China or at home, the evidence is conclusive that in colouring tea no deleterious matter is used to such an extent as to be absolutely injurious to health: at the same time facing may be employed to conceal tea of a bad quality. Your Committee have reason to believe that very little adulteration of tea is practised in this country. They would further observe that defacing tea, or removing artificial colour, seems now much more common, but this process does not appear to extract the ingredients which form the base of the colouring matter; it simply removes the colour, leaving all the other materials on the tea. It is proved bright green teas of China are always faced, and that the natural green teas of Japan, India, &c., are frequently of a colour hardly distinguishable from some qualities of black tea. While condemning the practice of highly facing tea, your Committee cannot recommend that fairly faced green tea should be condemned as an adulterated article. Suggestions have been made that a certain percentage should be allowed for colouring matters and other impurities in tea. But your Committee consider that the limitation to a very small percentage of foreign matter would exclude from the country some wholesome low-priced teas which are largely consumed by the poor, and if a less stringent limit were adopted, it might have the effect of increasing the amount of facing laid upon the better description of green teas. The Act has borne with considerable hardship upon the retail grocers, among others, from the following causes: The evidence and samples being, in the first instance, entirely in the hands of the prosecution; the defendant being incapacitated as a witness; the sole employment of analysts, to the exclusion of practical judges of the article; the differences among analysts, and the magisterial decisions thereon; and the recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, that under this Act the faced tea, known as green tea is adulterated, but more especially, that the alleged adulteration has taken place before the tea reached the retailer, and that he is not responsible for the frauds and tricks of the Chinese manufacturer. It has been repeatedly suggested to your Committee that an examination of tea, for the purpose of detecting impurities, should be undertaken on landing by the Customs, and that all tea found to be seriously adulterated should not be admitted for home consumption. The chairman of the Customs admitted that such an inspection of tea in bond could be undertaken by the Custom House officers, and that the great bulk of the tea would require but a brief examination by good practical officials, while suspected samples could be analysed at the laboratory at Somerset House. Your Committee recommend that this examination should be made, as they believe it would practically stop the sale in this country of tea adulterated abroad, and relieve the retail dealer from the hardship which now arises from his being held answerable for certain manipulations of which he may be wholly ignorant."—*Daily News.*

GOOD NEWS FOR BATHERS.

M. Gosselin has invented a new safety swimming apparatus, which has been tried with successful results in Paris. This ingenious apparatus consists principally of an indiarubber pneumatic tube, which, starting from the top of the chest, passes under the left shoulder, down the spine as far as the loins, and then divides into two branches, which are rolled round and round the thighs are far as the knees. Some smaller tubes are joined on to the tube which goes down the back, and meet on the chest, following the lines of the ribs. All these tubes are enclosed in a double casing of flannel, which forms a shirt, buttoning in front. An opening at the upper part of the tube, closed by a copper button, serves to inflate the apparatus. This apparatus can be used for bathing, or in case of shipwreck. It is only necessary to open the aperture at the neck, and to blow into it; the loss of gas is said to be so extremely small that one inflation will last a whole day. To render the apparatus more complete for "those who go down to the sea in great ships," M. Gosselin has invented a buoy to accompany the swimming apparatus, which will hold provisions or valuables.

DIET AND CLIMATE.

Some remarks made by the *New York Tribune* respecting the diet and health of American farmers show that in that country there is the same absence of any rules as to the regimen which is to be observed among the agricultural classes in Great Britain. There probably is, says the *Tribune*, without exception, no more villainous regimen than the so-called "substantial country fare." The average agriculturist troubles himself very little concerning the relations of food and hygiene. Climatic changes suggest no thought of dietetic ones. Throughout the heated season, as in the depth of winter, he pours into the furnace of his body loads of carbonaceous heat-producing fuel, when, in reality, his system craves a cooling acidulous diet, such as the various small fruits afford. His outdoor exercises and the genial influences of pure air and sunshine do much to overcome the effects of a diet which would prove fatal to men engaged in sedentary occupations; yet the sallow scrofulous visages that greet our eyes in every rural district speak plainer than words of an ill-chosen regimen. When it is considered that the British farmer, besides having to encounter the dangers of "substantial country fare," also encounters the risks attendant on "substantial country smells" arising from imperfect drainage arrangements, and in many cases from no drainage arrangements at all, it is wonderful that when he escapes apoplexy he does not more often fall a victim to fever.

A TURKISH WEDDING.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* gives a graphic description of a Turkish wedding to which she was admitted. The bride was dressed in white silk, brocaded with silver and pearls, and around her waist was a belt containing a fortune in precious stones. Her cheeks were painted a deep crimson, laid on in a heart-shape, and another heart was painted on the chin, the rest of the face white as a luminous cosmetic could make it. The eyebrows were painted intensely black; they met, and were stretched to the temples. Her fingers were dyed deep crimson, and her long black hair was braided full of little jingling coins. Her little feet were shod in velvet slippers embroidered with pearls, and she wore great diamond earrings. After drinking coffee, and gulping down some rare Turkish bon-bons mixed with paste and paregoric, they inspected the trousseau of the bride. The chief priest who performed the ceremony was blazing with jewels, and wore a costly mitre. He kept the poor little bride waiting three whole hours while he was attending another wedding, but the people seemed to bear the delay with patience. The bride was rather under the ordinary height, and the bridegroom a very tall man, and they were obliged to stand with their foreheads touching each other during the entire ceremony, which took a whole hour. After the ceremony the bride was placed on a high chair and the bridegroom come forward with a richly trimmed cushion bearing the bridal presents—a watch and chain, a diamond brooch, earrings, necklace, and bracelets, and a large knitted purse filled with gold. The bridegroom parted the great veil which hung over the new wife, and adorned her with the jewels. Then she was lifted by men and seated beside a small barrel of wine, and the feast commenced. She was obliged to sit there till all the wine was drunk out of the barrel, which was nearly two hours. She looked tired enough, for they gave her nothing to eat, and it was daylight before the feast was ended and the bride borne away.

A PARSON'S REFRESHMENT.

The readers of Fielding's works will doubtless remember the last atrocity committed by Jonathan Wild. When on the gallows, and apparently listening to the exhortation of the gaol chaplain, he picked that functionary's pocket, extracting therefrom a corkscrew, which was found in his hand after execution. A like atrocious feeling was displayed recently by some burglars, who broke into the Lochee United Presbyterian Church, in Forfarshire, and committed some serious depredations. The beadle, on arriving at the sacred edifice the morning after the crime was committed, was absolutely thunderstruck at the audacity displayed by the thieves and at the havoc they had effected. Having obtained entrance into the minister's vestry they gouged out the lock of "a sort of cabinet" which, besides containing ministerial vestments and books, also contained "a quantity of various kinds of refreshment." Indeed, the church officer, it is stated, "cannot exactly say what was in the cabinet," but there seems to be no doubt as to what has been abstracted from it. The desperate men took from it a pair of boots and "almost all the liquor," the only exception being a bottle of "foreign light wine," which they probably left untouched from some faint twinges of conscience, although from the fact of their having tasted it they have laid themselves open to the suspicion that they only spared it because it was not strong enough to suit them. Not content with swilling in the vestry, they committed the Bacchanalian profanity of quaffing a small bottle of brandy in the "poopit fit," taking it there for that purpose. The communion plate had happily been removed from the church, so that except the "refreshments" in the vestry cabinet the burglars found no booty. After this severe lesson the United Presbyterians of Lochee will probably urge the removal in future from the church not only of the communion-plate but also of the brandy and other good things so confidingly left in the cabinet. The next time the burglars may be more hardened, and even polish off the "foreign light wine."

SAD FATE OF AN INVENTOR.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the borax fields of the desert regions surrounding the town of Columbus, in the eastern part of this State, gives us the following account of the sad fate of Jonathan Newhouse, a man of considerable inventive genius. Newhouse had constructed what he called a "solar armor," an apparatus intended to protect the wearer from the fierce heat of the sun in crossing deserts and burning alkali plains. The armor consists of a long, close fitting jacket made of common sponge, and a cap or hood of the same materials, both jacket and hood being about an inch in thickness. Before starting across a desert this armor was to be saturated with water. Under the right arm was suspended an India-rubber sack filled with water, and having a small gutta-percha tube leading to the top of the hood. In order to keep the armor moist, all that was necessary to be done by the traveller, as he progressed over the burning sands, was to press the sack occasionally, when a small quantity of water would be forced up and thoroughly saturate the hood and the jacket below it. Thus, by the evaporation of the moisture in the armor, it was calculated might be produced almost any degree of cold. Newhouse went to Death Valley, determined to try the experiment of crossing that terrible place in his armor. He started out into the valley one morning from the camp nearest the borders, telling the men at the camp, as they laced his armor on his back, that he would return in two days. The next day an Indian, who could speak but a few words of English, came into camp in a great state of excitement. He made the men understand that he wanted them to follow him. At the distance of about twenty miles out in the desert the Indian pointed to a human figure seated against a rock. Approaching, they found it to be Newhouse, still in his armor. He was dead and frozen stiff. His beard was covered with frost, and, though the noonday sun poured down its fiercest rays, an icicle over a foot in length hung from his nose. There he had perished, miserably, because his armor had worked but too well, and because it was laced up behind where he could not reach the fastenings.—*Virginia "City Enterprise," July 2nd.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

The correspondence between the Board of Trade and Mr. Burns, of the Cunard Company, representing the shipowning interest of the country, illustrates very well the great difficulty of amending our shipping laws, and the consequent danger from such isolated measures as those of Mr. Plimsoll. The shipowners' object that not only is Mr. Plimsoll's measure isolated and relative to part of a wider subject which is just being fully considered by a Royal Commission, but that the Government Bill for regulating the mode of measuring tonnage is itself an isolated measure, and liable to objection on that account. On the other hand, Mr. Farrer, on behalf of the Board of Trade, while insisting on special circumstances which make the tonnage Bill urgent in the opinion of the Board, very properly points out that there are immense difficulties in the way of anything more than isolated attempts at legislation about shipping, as was proved by the impossibility of putting the comprehensive Bill of 1869 through Parliament. Reasonable as this answer is, we are inclined to think that the present state of the shipping law makes it expedient that the subject should only be dealt with comprehensively. The various parts of the law fit into each other at many different points, and it is doubtful if the alterations could be continuously carried on from Session to Session in sections, while the earlier sections would in all probability need alteration before the later Bills could be brought in and passed. Formidable as the labour would be it would probably be worth while to devote a considerable part of a Session to a comprehensive Shipping Bill, instead of so much of the law being left in its present unsatisfactory state. But the matter is so difficult that no course which can be proposed will be wholly satisfactory.—*Economist.*

FOREIGN COINAGE.

The annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, to which we have been already indebted for some facts relating to our own coinage, contains curious particulars touching foreign money. No changes of importance have, we are told, taken place in foreign coinages since the Coinage Act, which became law on the 1st of April, 1873, constituted the gold dollar piece the unit of value in the United States, and thus fairly placed that country "in the category of nations which have followed the example originally set by this country in 1816 in the adoption of a single measure of value, and of gold as that measure." A new coinage law has, however, been passed by the German Reichstag, by which a gold piece of the value of five marks, as well as a silver piece of the same value, was added to the proposed coinage, and also a silver two-mark piece. The adoption of the last was only carried by a narrow majority, "owing to the apprehension that it might lead to the importation of a larger amount of Austrian florins into Germany." The advocates of the single and double standard of gold and silver have renewed the controversy with much vigour. A conference of representatives of the parties to the Monetary Convention of 1865—namely, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland—has been held, at which it was agreed that another conference shall be held in Paris in 1875, till which time the contracting parties bind themselves "not to coin or permit to be coined" more than a certain number of five-franc pieces. In Holland a Royal Commission appointed by the Dutch Government has recommended the immediate, though provisional, introduction of the double standard of gold and silver, and the provisional suspension of the coinage of standard silver money. During 1873 new coinage laws were passed in Sweden and Denmark, establishing "a single gold standard, with subsidiary silver token coinage, all the coins being metrical in diameter, in weight, decimal in sub-division, and current reciprocally in the two countries."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXECUTION OF A MURDERESS.

Frances Stewart, aged 42, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of her grandchild, a boy twelve months old, was executed within the gaol of Newgate. The prisoner lived with her daughter and her son-in-law at Chelsea, but in consequence of the manner in which she conducted herself her son-in-law determined to get rid of her, and she had received notice from him to leave his house. This exasperated the prisoner, who took away the child, avowing her intention to do something that would "make the hearts of the parents ache as they had made hers." She appeared to have wandered about London with the child for a considerable time, and in the evening found herself at the East-end, and she appeared to have thrown or dropped him into the Thames from the Albert-bridge, at Poplar, where the body was found. The prisoner appears to have denied all along that she threw the child into the water, saying that it fell accidentally. At the same time she admitted that she had voluntarily placed it in a position of great peril, and took no steps to rescue it after it was in the water. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, but the learned judge who tried her, Mr. Justice Blackburn, appears to have considered there were no substantial grounds for this recommendation, and the Home Secretary, acting upon his view of the case, decided that the law must take its course. During the last few days, when she had no longer any hope that her life would be spared, the prisoner is stated to have behaved in a becoming manner. She also wrote a very penitent letter to her daughter, the mother of the child, entreating her to forgive her. Mr. Sheriff Whetham and Mr. Sheriff Johnson, accompanied by Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard, arrived at the prison a little before eight o'clock in the morning, and they were accompanied by Mr. Jones, the governor, to the cell of the prisoner. The office of executioner has been resigned by Calcraft for some weeks, and the person who now performs the duty is a man named Merwood, who has for some time been engaged in a similar manner in the Midland counties. The prisoner exhibited extraordinary firmness when brought from her cell, and she walked up the steps leading to the scaffold without the least assistance. There seems to have been some difficulty with the rope, and the woman struggled for two or three minutes, if not longer, before she died.—*Daily News.*

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, two middle-aged men, who gave the names of James Eggle and John Williams, were charged with obtaining £10 from Arthur Swalley.—The complainant, a young man, said he was a servant, and lived at Bolton's Private Hotel, St. Pancras. The previous afternoon he was looking at the Albert Memorial, in Hyde Park, when Williams spoke to him and said it was very nice. He said it was. They entered into conversation, and the prisoner asked him where he came from. He said from Bath. The prisoner said he came from Bristol last Friday, and talked about the place. They walked through Kensington Gardens, and had beer and ginger beer. At another public-house the other prisoner entered, and said he was a stranger in London, that he came up alone on a lawsuit, and had only two days to spare. He asked them to show him about. He talked about his money, and said he gave £5 to the parson's wife to buy a dress, and also to several farmers' wives. When they got into the Fulham-road Eggle asked Williams if he would lend him £10 if he really wanted it. Williams said, "Yes, and £50 if I had it." Eggle then said, "To try your honesty let me have your purse, we'll walk round and come back; you must not look which way I go." Williams gave him his purse, in which he had previously shown what seemed a £5 note and some money. Williams and witness walked round. On their return prisoner gave up the purse and said he found Williams was a very honest man, and he would give him £5. He gave Williams what seemed to be a sovereign. Eggle then asked witness if he would lend him £10 if he really wanted it. He said he would, and gave him two £5 notes in an envelope. Prisoner said, "Don't look." Witness turned his back, but he saw the prisoners go round a corner. He ran and missed them. He spoke to a constable, who pursued the prisoners as they were running off. They caught them, when Eggle returned the notes, and said, "What more do you want?" The witness added that he left Bath on Monday.—Police-constable Sandle said he saw Williams throw something over a wall. He found it was a "flash" note on the "Bank of Engraving." On Eggle he found a sham gold watch, and on Williams a brass watch and a coin like a sovereign.—Sergeant Large said he found in Eggle's boots four flash notes, three for £10 and one for £5, all on the Bank of Engraving.—Both prisoners said they had no homes, and no occupations.—The sergeant asked for a remand, as he believed there were other cases against them.—The prisoners were accordingly remanded.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.
(Daily News.)

The tenderest romance of early love, of youthful hopes, and blighted affections assumes a strange complexion when it is transferred to the cool, grey atmosphere of the Court of Common Pleas. The purple light fades away; letters that once were full of feeling read like poor efforts at jocularity; the pathetic story resolves itself into a prosecution to recover pounds, shillings, and pence. Recently in that unromantic court a gentleman, who had brought an action against a lady for breach of promise of marriage, was asked the following question:—"If this young girl had sent you £300 or £400, you would not have brought this action?" The answer, couched in terms of unconscious innocence, was, "I suppose not." And yet, why should we execrate this gentleman for endeavouring to solace his wounded heart by recovering damages any more than we blame the young women who are continually making a similar attempt? The wound may be real enough. The damage done to health, and peace of mind, and even to worldly prospects, may be unmistakable. Why should women have a monopoly of that extreme sensitiveness an injury to which can only be compensated by a sum of money? It is true that there are some folks who speak disrespectfully even of the ladies who come into court to claim damages for having had their love slighted. It is said that those women who do suffer deeply from a disappointment of this kind are precisely the women who would kill themselves rather than come before the world to proclaim their wrongs. It is broadly hinted that young ladies who treasure up written promises of marriage to hand over to their solicitors have probably had an eye to the main chance all through the sentimental period which they have passed. But then we ought in charity to remember that these actions may be brought from some other motive—the determination to punish faithlessness. To prosecute a defaulter is oftentimes a most harassing and painful duty; but it is a duty all the same. Why should the wanton trifler with a woman's affections escape so long as there are lawyers in the world? The girl hides her feelings; she conceals her blushes; she comes into court and demands £10,000, all for the proper punishment of the wicked one, and for the better governing of the world. And if a timid woman may nerve herself to do this, why not a man?

So, apparently, thought a young gentleman called Prust, who was recently awarded the sum of one farthing damages by an intelligent but obviously sarcastic British jury. Mr. Prust had been a commercial traveller; and while engaged in the various and healthful duties of that profession had made the acquaintance of a certain Miss Godden, who was living in Devonshire. He became much attached to this young lady, and eventually wrote her a letter proposing that he should be allowed to become her suitor. Her answer was business-like. She told him that her father was from home; "but, of course, before relating anything to him, I must consider your means, &c., myself, after which, if my opinion is favourably inclined, I will lay your proposal before him." Subsequently, we presume, she did consider his "means, &c." for he became her accepted lover; and the usual tender correspondence, relieved by an innocent sportiveness, passed between them. There was, it is true, a little hitch about her father. "Pa," as the young lady called him, had never given his consent, because he did not happen to be well acquainted with Mr. Prust; but, being aware of the determination which most young women can show in such cases, he told her that if she would have the young man, she must. Meanwhile, "Pa" and his daughter had removed from Devonshire to Norwood, the former having acquired some property, and when the lover went there on a visit, he was so much struck by the difference in their circumstances, that he most honourably offered to release his *fiancée* from her promise. "If this is Carry's style at home," he wrote in that prattling and playful way which lovers affect, "then George must give up real love and retire from the field for want of gold dust." Perhaps the generous offer was made only to try her; in any case, the young lady refused. She would be faithful to her love, even if it involved living in a house at £40 a year. She was doubtless ready to say with the schoolgirl in the comedy, "What do I care for ten thousand pounds? Ten thousands pounds cannot put its arm round your waist and squeeze you; but Jack can!" In point of fact, she did answer in a most praiseworthy manner, stating that she would rather have "a neat home than a palace without love," and assuring him that "Pa" would not seek to thwart their happiness in any way. For a time, indeed, matters looked most promising between the pair; and the young lady was so ready to discount her future happiness, and to assume titles which the marriage service had not yet given her, that her sweetheart had to remonstrate with her, and beg her not to call herself a wife until she was one. The hint was useful, and also ominous.

For, as it turned out, the lady who scorned a palace without love began to show a colder manner towards this suitor who could only offer her a house at £40 annual rental. She wrote to him of the happy times of long ago, in which no one was bothering her to get married. She tenderly called herself "a giddy girl," and him a "steady old oak." She began to be aware that she experienced no pleasure in seeing him, or in receiving his letters—in short, the engagement gently and quietly lapsed, as many engagements do. But was the gentleman who had been thus gracefully shelved to have no word to say in the matter? For a time he seems to have talked about laying his bones "under Surrey ground"—he being at the time at Croydon; and then he appears to have bethought him of an action at law against the faithless one. His health had suffered from the desertion; his doctor had advised him to go to the sea-side for twelve months, and drink three glasses of port wine a day. So he brought the matter into court. The defence chiefly referred to "Pa" not having given his consent; although the young lady seems to have hoped that some day her father would imitate Christopher North's example with regard to his daughter (whose name, by the way, Mr. Serjeant Parry should have remembered, was Miss Wilson) and give her away to her lover, "with the author's compliments." "Pa," however, does not appear to have meddled in the affair to any extent, except in so far as he believed the girl was not in sufficiently good health to get married; and there can be no doubt that the young lady, being of age, was herself chiefly responsible for what occurred. She may now congratulate herself that a sympathetic or humorous British jury has come to her rescue. That she was distinctly in the wrong admits of no doubt. When her lover offered to break off the engagement, in view of the differences between their respective positions in life, she held him, with many soft and beautiful phrases, to his bargain; and then, when her faithless fancy wandered from him, she dropped him quietly but firmly, and would have nothing more to say to him. Beyond all question the young man was hardly used, and it is highly probable that his doctor furnished him with that delightful prescription of a seaside holiday for a year, with three glasses of port wine a day. But the plaintiff in the case damaged himself considerably by his admission that he would not have brought the action if the defendant had sent him £300 or £400. He ought to have spoken only of his wounded heart. The English juryman is apparently of opinion that a young lady who is jilted may be solaced by a little present of money, but that a young gentleman has no right to apply for similar comfort and compensation. So the plaintiff in this case was only awarded one farthing damages, nothing having been said about his medical expenses, while the jury provoked some laughter by quite agreeing with Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge that he ought not to certify for costs.

Citizen to his plumber: "Well, you see how it is yourself. The girl left the laundry room window open; the momoter touched zero, water-pipe froze, then burst, and as no one knew how to shut off the plaguy thing, the water ran half the night." Plumber—"Yes, I see; very bad break. Wants new plumbing throughout." Citizen—"How much is it going to cost to do the work well, so that I shan't be bothered again?" Plumber—"Well, I don't know, but I'll take the house in part payment."

The ethnological collection now arranged in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, and which forms part of the International Exhibition, has lately been enriched with several most interesting articles from the West Coast of Africa. Among them are a prince's state umbrella, stool, robes, dagger, &c., from Dahomey, which were lent by Mr. J. A. Skertchley, who was for many years resident in that country, and to whom they were presented by the King, who created him a prince. The umbrella is 9ft. high and 8ft. in diameter.

PACE.
(Pall Mall Gazette.)

"It's the pace that kills" says an English proverb, and "Qui veut aller loin ménage sa monture" says a French; and these two sayings, read together, will help to correct that misapprehension which leads many persons to confound pace and speed, and to expect the race to be always to the swift. No doubt pace and speed may very often be used as synonymous terms; but, as applied to any sort of racing, pace means a continued rate of going, which—a certain amount of powder being husbanded for a pinch—may not at any moment attain to the height of absolute swiftness, and suggests the qualities of a "stayer" rather than of a "flyer." When a race is said to have been run at a great pace, the speed of the winner may never at any part of the struggle have been equal to that of the winner in what is recorded as a "slow run race;" but, nevertheless, the winner of the latter would have been "killed" by the "pace" of the former. The distance, of course, would make all the difference. Then, again, while some horses, from natural conformation and course of training, can never get beyond a certain slow rate of going, at which, however, they could continue for a week, there are others which, from similar causes, can be educated to outstrip the wind, for a short distance and under almost any weight, and yet cannot be taught to regulate their speed and strength so as to enable them to beat slower horses over a more respectable course. It is quite possible that the winner of the Derby could never under any circumstances run as fast as the horse that is utterly beaten and walks in with the crowd; and yet the latter could not "live the pace" at which the winner won. To take the very popular case of the annual struggle on the river between Oxford and Cambridge, it is notorious that the faster boat frequently loses; that is to say, the boat which nine could not, without failing to pieces, ever attempt the same speed as that which the loser could, for a considerable time, maintain together with perfect form, and yet, on the whole the winner must necessarily have shown the better pace. Of course, the allusion here is not to occasions when the faster stroke has been "held" by the slower, for then the pace has so far clearly been the same with boats, but to occasions when one has actually travelled faster than the other, has led by some yards at Hammersmith Bridge or elsewhere, and has ultimately lost. If speed and pace were identical, it would naturally be expected that a race in which there was a horse greatly superior to all his competitors and to the majority of horses, past and present, in fleetness, would either be won by that horse, or would at any rate be run at an exceptionally great pace. But it is not found to be so. Prince Charlie, the swiftest horse, as some people think, that ever thundered over the Rowley Mile, was in the Derby and the St. Leger of 1872; and yet those races have often been run at a better pace than they were in his year. And this fact suggests one of the many reasons why the time in which a race is run, though a good test absolutely, is a bad test relatively. What is meant is, that if a long distance be run in an unusually short time, the winner must be above the average; but it by no means follows that if the same distance be run in an unusually long time, the winner must be below the average. He may be even a better horse than the former, or he may be not even the best of all in the race he won, but may have won by a "fluke." This may sound paradoxical, but the paradox is capable of an easy explanation, and is ultimately connected with considerations of pace. The winner of the slow run race, if he be the best of the competitors, may have been capable of performing the distance in considerably less time, only the ground was in a bad state, or there was no opponent to make him do his utmost. But if the winner of the slow run race was not the best of all the competitors, what was the best about? He was beaten by a "fluke"; the pace didn't suit him; if the pace had been better he would have won; he had nobody to make the pace for him, or he couldn't have lost. Such are the expressions commonly used on such an occasion; and the uninitiated are inclined to laugh and to wonder why on earth, as he was the best horse, his jockey didn't make him go faster and win. Well, the horse can't go any faster than he is going towards the end of the race, though he could have gone nearly—nearly, not quite—as fast all through, and now another horse, much his inferior in speed and endurance combined, but speedier for a short distance, comes up and, not having been obliged to pump himself out at the beginning or middle, uses his superiority in swiftness, and wins, while the other, not the least bit used up but literally unable to move more quickly, loses a race he ought to have won. But why did not his jockey send him along from the first? Well, that is a very hazardous plan, for he may overdo it and set the pace, as a musical conductor may set the time, just a little too quickly, wear out his horse, and actually find himself "going back" to the despised "field," from out of which suddenly emerges an "outsider" that has hitherto been coming on easily and hopelessly in the rear, and absolutely beats his better. It has been said, though subsequent events have not altogether confirmed the saying, that Vermout won the Grand Prix and Doncaster the Derby because their betters were not better "nursed," that the jockeys reduced the Grand Prix to a match between Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air, exhausted those two animals in their desperate struggle, and so let up Vermout, and that the jockeys of Gang Forward and Kaiser in the same way pumped them out too soon and let up Doncaster. However that may be, it must be plain to everybody how great an advantage there is in having a stable companion to "make the pace," as they say. This companion ought, of course, to have more than three legs, and to be of such quality as will not allow the riders of his opponents to treat him with complete indifference, else he might as well be spending his time in Rotten Row. He ought also to be ridden by a jockey of judgment and tact, who can be depended upon to thoroughly understand the requirements of the horse whose forerunner he is, to make the most of his own self-sacrifice, to complete that sacrifice neither too soon nor too late, to beware of running his own horse to a standstill until he has tried the stamina of those that are behind him, to choose a good position near the cords or elsewhere, according to the nature of the ground, and yield it only to his own horse's stable companion when the time has come for the latter to "take up the running," and make use of that reserve of power which the tactics adopted have enabled him to hold. And so he wins, and he who never, perhaps, throughout the race, or at any rate only for a hundred yards or so at the end, ran so fast as the majority has lost "lived the pace" which has "killed" so many. The very derivation of the word, to say nothing of our measurement by "paces," shows that there is no fundamental idea of swiftness in it; and therefore, when we say that "it's the pace that kills," we do not necessarily imply that the rate of motion is absolutely, but only relatively, quick. It is possible to conceive of a race between tortoises in which the beaten would have been "killed" by the "pace." The French word for *pace* is *train*; and a French authority not only admits that the two qualities "la vitesse et le train sont distinctes," but that there is a tendency among a certain section of the horsey world "non seulement à les separer, mais à les opposer constamment l'une à l'autre." Anyhow, the perfect racehorse requires, above everything, pace, which may be distinguished from speed much in the same way as a right may be distinguished from right.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Hampshire graveyard contains a tombstone erected to the memory of "three twins."

A western city proposes to erect "a life-size statue, 16 feet high," of one of its eminent citizens.

A railroad crossing at Portland, Maine, on account of its fatal associations, has been named "the gridiron of death."

Steam tramway carriages are expected to come into general use in Brussels, recent trials having been very successful.

On his last birthday the Pope received upwards of 100,000 letters from various parts of the world, and above 200 telegrams.

ONLY.—A traveller returned from Patagonia remarks that the natives are gentle, affable, and sociable, their only drawback being that they are cannibals.

A man said one day that he would make a pun upon anything his friends would put to him. A friend asked whether he could pun upon the signs of the Zodiac, to which he promptly replied, "By Gemini, I Can-cer!"

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him was never worthy of the sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness on the one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

A DISCONSOLATE HOG.

The affectionate nature of dogs has often led them to display symptoms of the deepest emotion on the death of their owners. This tender regret for the departed has, however, as a rule, not extended beyond canine limits. Other domestic animals, such as cats and horses, take family bereavements with the utmost coolness; and as for the beasts of the field, such as sheep, oxen, and pigs, the death of all the farmers in England, and all the landlords, and all the locked-out and unlocked-out labourers would probably not cause a tear to steal down their passionless cheeks. There are, nevertheless, exceptions to this indifference; grief does occasionally even penetrate the pigstye, and such an instance has lately occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, in the United States, where a hog has created quite a sensation by the deep feeling it displayed the other day on the occasion of the funeral of one whom it loved and respected. As the funeral was passing through the streets, the hog silently joined the mournful procession and with the utmost decorum accompanied it to the cemetery. Had the hog contented itself with this mark of sympathy all would have been well and the animal would simply have elevated itself in the opinion of all present; but at the conclusion of the service the disconsolate hog insisted on getting into the grave, throwing itself with the whole weight of its carcase upon the coffin of the deceased and uttering such piercing squeaks that all present were not only overcome but almost deafened by the noise. At last an athletic mourner descended into the grave and, with the assistance of others above, extracted the hog, which was conveyed to its stye in a thoroughly prostrate condition.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. DAMAGES, £3,000.

Webster v. Williams.—This was a case heard in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff, Miss Elizabeth Webster, was the daughter of a wool broker in the City. The action was to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and the defendant by his pleas denied the promise, and asserted that a reasonable time for its performance had not elapsed.—Mr. Huddleston said that the plaintiff, who was about 21 years of age, was a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and her father was a partner in the house of Webster, Darnwell & Co., in Coleman-street. The defendant, who was about 24 years of age, was possessed of an income derived from property which amounted to upwards of £4,000 a year. In May last year Miss Webster with her sister was invited to a pic-nic up the river, and upon that occasion they met two sisters of the defendant, who were then residing in London. An intimacy arose between the ladies, and the defendant's sisters, through their mother, Mrs. Best, invited the plaintiff and her sisters to their place in Worcestershire. Mrs. Best had married a gentleman of undoubted respectability, and they had a handsome residence near Worcester. The Misses Webster stayed on that visit for about a month. The defendant, who was studying at Queen's College, Oxford University, came home and saw the plaintiff; he paid her very considerable attention, and after her return to town he requested permission to write to her. The plaintiff, as soon as she returned to town, went upon a visit to the West of England, and returned in October to her father's residence in Mecklenburgh-square. On her return the defendant came to town, visited at her father's house continually, and upon one occasion he proposed marriage to her. She accepted him conditionally, but said that he had better wait for three months to see that the affection was not a mere passing one, and also that he might get the consent of his parents. He, however, said that his sisters liked the plaintiff and that he was of age. The plaintiff, however, requested that the defendant's parents should be consulted, and Mr. Williams returned to Worcestershire and the plaintiff went on a visit to Sheffield. During this separation the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, addressing her as "Dearest Bessie." He described to her that he was going out hunting, but had been kept in by the wet, and was rewarded by the sweet perusal of her letter. He said that he was so glad to find that certain things that he had sent her pleased her; and he informed her—which was a normal state of things—that he would be very pleased with the slippers that she was working for him (a laugh). He added, "You have no idea how I love you. I always think of you. I am not half good for you." He concluded by wishing her "Good bye, with my best love. Write soon darling.—Believe me, darling, yours affectionately, T. J. Jones Williams." The correspondence continued, and on the 21st of November it seems that the defendant had communicated to his mother his engagement, and Mrs. Best wrote to the plaintiff a letter, which showed that she sanctioned the intended marriage. The correspondence continued down to February, when the letters became less frequent, the defendant saying that he was studying hard for his degree. On the 27th of April he wrote, "My dear Bessie,—I thank you for your last letter; and I am sure I shall deserve your censure for not writing long before, and every day it has been my intention to have done so. The fact is, for some time I have been gravely considering the step I was about to take. I have come to the conclusion that my conduct was extremely precipitant, and that hasty admiration alone prompted that course, and that an engagement so formed can never be conducive to real happiness. In addition to this I am utterly unprepared to settle down, as I don't think that I have seen sufficient of life to undertake a career of so much importance. This I know may seem to you very unkind, but I am sure it is the wisest step. Your great kindness and the hospitality shown to me at your house I can never thank you enough. I only hope that in token of friendship you will keep the few presents, and that you will soon forget yours sincerely, T. J. Jones Williams." The plaintiff wrote to the defendant complaining of his unkind conduct; and on the 14th May he answered—"Dear Bessie, I have been longer in answering your letter than I intended or ought to have been; but the delay has proceeded from my desire to reconsider the whole matter carefully. I trust therefore you will excuse it. And I may as well say at once that after the most anxious thought I am quite unable to come to any other than my previous conclusion. You will think that my conduct has been wrong, but it would have been worse to have let the matter go on under the circumstances. When I became conscious of all I have felt it was far better to ask at once for you to release me from my engagement, certain that the unhappiness would be a hundred times greater than any temporary unhappiness from its being broken off." And he concluded, "With much regret for what has happened, believe me your sincere friend." After this there were communications from the plaintiff's family, but at the end there was nothing left for the plaintiff except to ask for compensation—so far as money could compensate for such a wrong—at the hands of the jury.—The plaintiff was called, and she gave evidence in support of the statements in the opening speech.—Lord Coleridge said he observed that all the letters seemed to have been written in a hurry (laughter).—Witness added that the defendant gave her expensive presents, and when on one occasion he gave her sister a fan, witness told him that she should not have any money at all when she married, and he said that he had never thought of money. She never had any disagreement of any kind with him.—Documentary evidence was likewise given to the effect that the defendant had a life interest in £100,000 secured in the public funds, Bank Stock, India Stock, and land until he was 25, and after that an absolute interest. There was also a life interest of £600 a year from land.—Lord Coleridge: Very solid, that.—The Jury: Very solid, indeed (a laugh).—Mr. Day called no witnesses, but addressed the jury for the defendant upon the question of damages. He said that his instructions were to make no imputation of any kind upon the plaintiff, or indeed to say a single word that could in any way hurt her feelings. Damages in cases of this kind must take a wide range from great to small to meet the justice of the various cases, and looking at all the circumstances of this case he for his own part should have thought that the parties were happier not for the engagement, but for its having been broken off. In conclusion he called upon the jury to be temperate in awarding damages for the breach of this slight and hasty engagement to marry.—Lord Coleridge, in summing up, said that there was no doubt that there had been an engagement to marry, and that it had been broken, so that the question would only be what was the proper amount of damages. He did not think that this was a case which should be treated lightly or compensated with ignominious damages. The contract had been deliberately entered into, and had been broken; but at the same time there were in this case none of those aggravating circumstances such as in some cases called for exemplary damages.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £3,000.

HOW THEY SERVED AN INNOCENT OLD LADY.

The other day, on a Michigan Central train coming East, says the Detroit *Free Press*, was an old lady who had never travelled a great deal. She wasn't used to the ways of the book agents, the peanut boys, and the prize package nuisances who pass through the train every few minutes. When the peanut boy came along, and dropped a big African peanut into her lap, she shucked it, opened her mouth, and dropped the kernel down, instead of regarding it with silent contempt, or pitching it out of the window. The book agent came along, and dropped a book into her lap. She said she was "much obleeged," and she carefully locked it up in her valise. The prize-package boy came along and dropped a sample, and she wondered how the road could afford to give away so much. When he returned she had opened it and was wearing the breastpin and eating the gum drops. The book agent came back and wanted his book, and before she would give it up she called the conductor to see if it was right. The card boy wanted pay, and she appealed to the passengers. When she understood that he was right, she handed over 25 cents, with the remark, "Well, ef I hain't all-fired turned round. I wish I'd stayed to hum!"

ADULTERATION.

Adulteration of food and other cognate means of deceiving the public by making things appear what they are not, threaten to become the pest of the age. Day after day fresh revelations, whether before a Parliamentary Committee or in the columns of the newspapers, compel us to suspect what we eat, dread what we drink, and think twice before we purchase the most ordinary article of dress. That silken, linen, and woollen goods should be subject to all sorts of contrivances to increase their apparent value is scarcely to be wondered at, but that calico, one of our cheapest and commonest fabrics, should be subject to processes for the same object surpasses belief. It appears, however, from a letter lately published by an evening journal, that China threatens to withdraw her custom from our manufacturers of cotton goods, because, when made into garments, "they gradually disappear under the influence of the first shower of rain," that is to say, the "clay" which is used as a facing becomes washed away; and so John Chinaman, refusing to be taken in a second time, reverts "to the use of his own fabrics, which, though a little dearer than ours, are, as a rule, so strong that they not only last for years, but are even then valuable for working into the soles of shoes." But not only is the case thus with textile productions, but deception enters largely into the manufacture of articles which we should suppose were beyond the reach of ingenuity and craft. Bronzes, so called, often turn out zinc, so cleverly "bronze" as to almost defy detection, and further to deceive the edges are rubbed with brass. A gold chain has lately been introduced into the world of bijouterie with every link so ingeniously hollowed out that, though it appears solid to the eye, in the hand it is about as heavy as a piece of crushed paper; plated goods "warranted to wear like gold" are so superficially covered with the precious metals that the atmosphere of a crowded room will destroy the mere film of gold and silver which the electric battery has deposited; precious stones, technically called "doublets," seemingly weighing many carats and of great value, are very often little more than laminæ or slices laid one on the other; while pearls made of composition are imitated, and diamonds of paste are copied in glass. But beyond all this—and we could swell the list to any extent—fine art productions are not free from the taint, and people, in buying a modern picture, may ultimately be as badly off as the purchaser of a spavined horse. The practice of using varnish and other compounds as a medium for the pigments the artist employs for the sake of a present brilliancy, results sooner or later in a splitting or cracking of the colours into divisions like a skeleton map; and thus as much caution is necessary in hanging your walls with paintings by modern artists as in buying your wines, your sheeting, and your shirts. During the Middle Ages, or perhaps earlier, when the patrons of art, if not painters themselves, were admirable judges even of the materials proper to be employed, special contracts were drawn up as to what colours should be used and what omitted, such, for example, as ultramarine and not cobalt, and carmine in lieu of some of the inferior reds. A description in detail of this will be found in a rare and curious work called, if we remember rightly, "Cartiggio d'Artisti," the facts therein having been collated by one Gaye, a Dane. A stroll through our galleries suggests that here and there probably the brilliancy of colour is owing to a slow but surely destroying agent. Patrons of art might, therefore, perhaps, prudently stipulate for a specific contract when buying a picture, the most stringent clause being a prohibition of the fatal use of magilp or asphalte. Even some of our most popular pictures, a century old or more, have been gradually perishing since they were first painted, and it is fortunate the graver's art has perpetuated the charms of many a well-known work which is now moribund.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 18TH, EVENING.

Patna $580 cash buyers, no sellers; Benares $567½ to $570 quoted, little doing. No change in Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P.M.S.S. *Colima*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

FOR YOKOHAMA.—3,172 bags Sugar, 47 pkgs. Hardware, 16 pkgs. Cassia, and 344 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR HIOGO.—70 pkgs. Rattans, and 115 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR NAGASAKI.—6 Iron Plates.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—11,588 bags Rice, 27 pkgs. Raw Silk, 290 boxes Oil, 487 pkgs. Tea, 72 pkgs. Coffee, 2 pkgs. Silks, 250 bags Beans, 101 bags Tapioca, 215 bags Pepper, 10 boxes Nutmegs, 1,500 bales Hemp, and 322 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR CALLAO.—13 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR NEW YORK.—79 pkgs. Tea, 32 pkgs. Silk, and 1 pkg. Merchandise.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 4/1¼
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2¼
- Credits, at 6 months' sight, ... 4/2½
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 72½
- Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—10 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$517½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 84 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 18TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

American Flour, 300 bags, 50lbs., at $1.33, by Leung-yee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.60, by Chew-loong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $1.50, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 250 bags, at $3.25, by Chew-chong to local trader.

Shellfish, 5 bags, at $34.00, by Chew-loong to travelling trader.

Sharksfins, 20 bags, at $18.00, by Foreign merchant to travelling trader.

Dried Mussels, 10 bags, at $40.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sing Tai	Beeching	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Melbrek	Peirce	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beautiful Star	George Bilton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Dowdy	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On 25th inst.
HAMBURG	Irene	Behrens	Whampoa	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Everhard	Horstmann	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Juan F. Pearson	Le Boeuf	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Highlander	J. W. Wilcomb	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menshikoff	Bannister	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Orange Grove	Hildebrandt	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY via FOOCHOW	Maid of Judah	Webb	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Pekin (str.)	W. Woolcott		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Sindh (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Dowdy	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 24th inst., afternoon.
MANILA	Union	Echavarria		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Teresa	Barceló	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Leonor (str.)	Echanique	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Bokhara (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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Very Superior Breakfast CLARET.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts.

Courvoisier's BRANDY, 2, 3, and 4 Stars.

Thomas Berry & Son's ALE, in Hogsheads, (to arrive).

Flower & Son's Stratford-upon-Avon ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

SHEATHING FELT.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD,
OR TO
MESSRS. R. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 1156 Hongkong, 24th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour, Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.

COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Chalons.

Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—

LOWMOOR PLATE IRON, 4 by 8 by [illegible]
" " 3½ by 8 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 8 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 7 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 8 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 7 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 8 by [illegible]
" " 3 by 6 by [illegible]

L. L. BUSH,
Superintendent.
tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.

Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.
730]

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [760

NOTICE.

HO CHEW HING 何朝卿 and CHUN AH CHOR 陳亞佐 both Chinese Assistants under my employment, have been Dismissed on the 11th instant, Chinese 7th moon, First day.

YUNE KEE,
潤 記
19, *Graham Street.*
1m 1295 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1286 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1254 Hongkong, 10th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain Echanique, will leave for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1287 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE British Steamer
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Dowdy, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
8d 1285 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Dowdy, will leave for the above Port (calling at Singapore and Penang) on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
8d 1289 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BEHAR"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1874. [1290

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.*)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOKHARA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1874. [1291

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"BEAUTIFUL STAR,"
George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"TERESA,"
Capt. Barceló, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1288 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(*To follow the "SING TAI."*)
THE Clipper Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa, and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1282 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"JUAN F. PEARSON,"
Le Boeuf, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1259 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Bark
"MENSHIKOFF,"
Captain Bannister, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1103 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Captain Echavarria, will have *immediate despatch* for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1185 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"SAN JUAN,"
(*late American Ship "James R. Keeler."*)
A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE A 1 German Barque
"IRENE,"
Captain Behrens, will load at Whampoa and here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1208 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"EVERHARD,"
Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"ORANGE GROVE,"
Capt. Hildebrandt, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *via* FOOCHOW.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"MAID OF JUDAH,"
Capt. Webb, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 28th July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship
"HIGHLANDER,"
J. W. Wilcomb, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1179 Hongkong, 27th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON,
(*To follow the "Faith."*)
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"SING TAI,"
Captain Beeching, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 new Clipper Barque
"FAITH,"
Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*SINDH*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st August, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*PEKIN*," Captain W. WOOLCOTT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 29th August, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *viâ* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 28th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *viâ* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 15th, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 19th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per barque *Rosa*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Emuy*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Leonor*, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*SINDH*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 22nd instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*PEKIN*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 28th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 29th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 29th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 29th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 29th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will be henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles............ 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton............ 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2............ 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 72 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid

For each ½ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is............ 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi............ 18 "
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles............ 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles............ } 34 " " "
When forwarded viâ Southampton............ } 28 " " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters............ 24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers............ 8 " each.
For Books and Patterns.... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 6 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets viâ San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight............ 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces............ 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces............ 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1870.

Extracts.

DON DIEGO OF THE SOUTH.

REFECTORY—MISSION SAN GABRIEL.

1869.

"Good," said the Padre, "believe me still,
Call him Don Juan, or whatever you will—
The type's eternal! We know him here
As Don Diego del Sud. I fear
The story's no new one. Will you hear?

One of those spirits you can't tell why
God has permitted. Therein I
Have the advantage for I hold
That wolves are sent to the purest fold,
And we save the wolf, if we'd get the lamb.
You're no believer! Good. I am.

Well, for some purpose, I grant you, Jim.
The Don loved women, and they loved him.
Each thought herself his *last* love! Worst,
Many believed that they were his *first!*
And (such are those creatures since the Fall)
The very doubt had a charm for all!

You laugh! You are young—but I—indeed
I have no patience. To proceed:

You saw as you passed through the upper town
The *Encinal*, where the road goes down
To San Felipe. There, one morn,
They found Diego; his mantle torn,
And as many stabs through his doublet's lined
As there were wronged husbands—you understand?

'Dying.' So said the gossips. 'Dead.'
Was what the friars who found him said.
Good! *Quien sabe!* Who else should know?—
It was a hundred years ago.
There was a funeral. Small indeed—
Private. What would you? To proceed:

Scarcely the year had flown. One night
The commandante awoke in fright—
Hearing below his casement's bar
The well-known twang of the Don's guitar—
And rushed to the window just to see
His wife—a swoon on the balcony.

One week later Don Juan Ramirez
Found his own daughter, the Dona Inez,
Pale as a ghost, leaning out to hear
The song of that phantom cavalier.
Even Alcalde Pedro Blas
Saw, it was said, through his niece's glass
The shade of Diego twice repass.

What these gentlemen each confessed
Heaven and the Church only knows. At best
The case was a bad one. How to deal
With Sin as a ghost they couldn't but feel
Was an awful thing. Till a certain Fray
Humbly offered to show the way.

And the way was this: Did I say before
That the Fray was a stranger? No—Senor,
Strange! Very strange! I should have said
That the very week that the Don lay dead
He came among us! Bread he broke
Silent; nor ever to one he spoke,
So he had vowed it. Below his brows
His face was hidden. There are such vows.

Strange, are they not? You do not use
Snuff? A bad habit!

Well, the views
Of the Fray were this: That the penance done
By the caballeros was right; but one
Was due from the *cause*, and that, in brief,
Was Donna Dolores Gomez, chief,
And Inez, Sanchicha, Concepcion,
And Carmen. Well, half the girls in town
On his tablets the Friar had written down.

These were to come on a certain day
And ask at the hands of the pious Fray
For absolution. That done, small fear
But the shade of Diego would disappear.

They came, each knelt in her turn and place,
To the pious Fray with his hidden face,
And voiceless lips, and each again
Took back her soul freed from spot or stain,
Till the Dona Inez, with eyes downcast,
And a tear on their fringes, knelt her last.

And then—perhaps that her voice was low,
From fear or from shame—the monks said so—
But the Fray leaned forward, when, swiftly all
Were thrilled by a scream, and saw her fall
Fainting beside the Confessional.

And so was the ghost of Diego laid
As the Fray had said. No more his shade
Was seen at San Gabriel's Mission. Eh!
The girl interests you, I daresay?

'Nothing,' she said, when they brought her to,
'Nothing—a faintness!' They spoke more true
Who said 'twas a stubborn soul. But then
Women are women, and men are men!

So to return. As I said before,
Having got the wolf by the same high law,
We saved the lambs from the wolf's own jaw
And that's my story. The tale, I fear,
But poorly told. Yet it strikes me, here
Is stuff for a moral. What's your view?
You smile, Don Pancho. Ah—that's like you!"

BRET HARTE.

SOCIAL LIFE IN SPAIN.

The greater part of the life of these men is spent in public, as with the exception of the dinner in the middle of the day they hardly ever enter their houses from morning till night; nor do they honour their wives and families with much of their society. Even at the theatre the wife, with her friends or children, may be seen in a box, while the husband must be looked for among his male friends in the stalls, or some other part of the house. The consequence is that there is very little entertaining of any sort, and the visiting is entirely confined to the ladies; while even they are not much given to seeing their friends in this way, but prefer meeting them on the promenade. A lady's life in this part of Spain is very monotonous. She is generally engaged all the morning with her household affairs, which she looks after most carefully, and superintends the minutest details of each branch of domestic work. From twelve till two she appears on the promenade; at two she dines; and in winter does not appear again till eight o'clock, when she will be seen, at least two or three nights a week, in her box at the theatre. In summer she will generally be found a second time on the promenade in the evening. She is most regular in the daily attendance to her devotions, usually rising early for this purpose, and never being absent from any of the numerous services appointed for the endless fast and feast days. She is entirely in the power of the priest, who acquaints himself through her with the smallest particulars of her own and her husband's affairs; and by this means sustains that influence of which the priesthood are so tenacious, and to which may be traced nearly all the ills and misfortunes by which this unhappy country is so constantly beset. Her reading is entirely regulated by her priestly adviser, who will not, as a rule, even allow the perusal of a newspaper, for fear his disciple should become too worldly wise, and struggle to extricate herself from the thraldom of his tyranny. Next in importance to "godliness," and long before "cleanliness," in the Spanish matron's eyes, is the science of gastronomy. The first meal, if such it can be called, is taken any time between six and nine, and consists of a small cup of chocolate, made so thick that a spoon will stand up in it, with some fancy bread or biscuits, and in invariably followed by a large glass of cold water. This would seem a poor apology to an Englishman for a hearty breakfast; but such is the force of habit, or the nutritious property of chocolate, that the Spaniard is sustained by it till two o'clock, at which hour the "comida," or dinner takes place. This meal varies so much with different classes, that it is difficult to describe exactly of what it consists; but, to take the case of a tolerably well-to-do merchant, the first course would be soup, or frequently the famous "olla podrida," composed of all kinds of vegetables, with a slight addition of meat, or perhaps fish, the prevailing taste being of oil and garlic; this will be followed by the "bouillon" of which the soup was made, accompanied by various kinds of beans boiled plain, and generally with the addition of tomato sauce. Next will appear two courses of entrées, followed by boiled or fried fish with potatoes; and after this again a course of vegetables, succeeded by roast beef, lamb, or chicken and salad. The "postre," literally the last course, includes pastry, which is generally very good, cheese, and dessert. The intervals between the courses are occupied in eating olives, slices of small sausages, flavoured with pimento; tongue, and ham, small plates of each being scattered about the table.—*Viscaya. Life in the Land of the Carlists.*

NAPOLEON THE THIRD'S BOYHOOD.

I was sitting on an autumn day, looking out from a room under Prince Louis's windows, cooling my thirst with a famous bunch of the Fontainebleau grapes that are still tenderly cultivated in the Arenenberg conservatories, when I entered into conversation with Fritz Rickenbach, the servant of Queen Hortense, who remained at Arenenberg from the time of its purchase till after the Queen's death, when he became *valet de place* to Prince Louis, and was discharged only after the Prince was a prisoner at Ham. "I remember Prince Louis from his early boyhood," he said. "He was about my age. After the Queen bought the chateau I was employed, as a boy, to carry earth in a hod for this plateau (the garden under the *salon* windows). I tilted the earth out of the hod over my shoulders. This used to amuse Prince Louis; and one or twice, when I was about to cast my load, he pushed me so that I rolled over with it. After one heavy tumble I cried, and this brought the Prince to me at once, with that kindness he alway had for us. '*Attends! attends!*' he called to me in a caressing tone, 'and I will fetch you a good lump of bread.' You may imagine that my tears were soon dried when he came running out of the house with it. Another day—it was years after—I saw him having a talk from his window with some poor man who had strayed in from the high road. Presently, for I watched, I saw him quietly drop a pair of boots out to the man, and afterwards a waistcoat. He was always like that." Another informant on the spot described to me the Prince returning home one afternoon on horseback in his shirt sleeves; he had given his coat to a man in rags whom he had met on the highway.—*The Life of Napoleon III. By Blanchard Jerrold.*

BRIGGS'S BABY.

A contemporary says that Briggs has a boy baby, about ten months old, who is admitted to look just like his father, and to be the smartest boy baby of his age. The other morning the child was sitting on the floor, playing with five or six buttons on a string, and taking an occasional nibble at an apple to bring out his first crop of teeth. Mrs. Briggs and a neighbour were talking away as only women can gossip, when the baby hid the buttons under a mat, and started to finish the apple. A bit of the skin got in his throat, and he gave a cough and a whoop, and pawed the air, and rolled over on his head. "Oh them buttons! He has swallowed them buttons!" cried the mother, and she yanked him up and shook him. "Pound him on the back!" yelled the other woman, trying to hold the baby's legs still. "Run for the neighbours!" cried Mrs. Briggs. "Oh he'll die—he'll die!" screamed the other, as she ran out. And the neighbours came in and made him lie on his stomach and cough, and then turned him on his back and rubbed his stomach and jogged him about all sorts of ways, until he got mad, and went to howling. Then the boy ran for Briggs, and Briggs ran for the doctor and the doctor came and choked the baby, and ordered sweet oil and a mustard plaster, and told them to hold him on his back. Everybody knew that these six buttons were lodged in the baby's throat, because he was red in the face, and because he strangled as he howled and wept. They poured down sweet oil; and put a mustard plaster across him and wept over him, and his mother said she could never forgive herself. The doctor was looking serious, and Briggs was thinking that he hadn't done anything to deserve such a blow, when one of the women pushed the mat and discovered the buttons. Then everybody laughed and danced, and they kicked the sweet oil bottle under the bed, threw the mustard plaster at the doctor, and Mrs. Briggs hugged the howling angel to her bosom, and called him her "wopsy topsy hopsy dropsy popsy little cherub."

THE PLACE OF WOMAN.

One of the principal features of the Middle Ages is the recognition of the fact that Christianity assigned to woman a new place in the social order of the world, very different from what it had been before. The deep respect accorded by that epoch to woman could not but exercise a most powerful and beneficial influence on humanity; for when man, confident in his physical force, reigns alone, we can never expect to see real human culture develop itself. There now arose a new kind of worship of the Beautiful, and of female beauty in particular, and that in a higher and more refined sense than had been the case with the non-Christian world. The Greeks, the Romans, and the Arabians had bestowed praise on woman, as necessary to their happiness, but they treated her only as an inferior, and even as a slave. The Christian world set before itself a new ideal. What man now strives for is, that the lady whose affection he endeavours to win should recognise his personal worth; that she should prefer him to other suitors, that she should love him because she honours and esteems him. Such a demand is based upon the supposition that man considers woman as his equal, nay, that he looks up to her as a superior being; the endeavour he makes to deserve the favour of her he loves, and to become worthy of her, reacts on his own conduct. Love raises him above all that is common and vulgar; it becomes with him the mainspring of every noble action; he can henceforth neither do nor say anything of which he would feel ashamed before her. The Teutonic nations especially seized the full significance of this lofty conception of woman and of her place in life; with them Love was nothing but the spontaneous homage of strength to beauty; they introduced new social usages and a more elevated system of ethics among the inhabitants of southern Europe, and, at the same time, communicated to them that reverential respect which raises woman, though naturally weak, above the common level of humanity.—*Essays and Addresses. By Professors and Lecturers of the Owens' College.*

EXCESSES OF THE CRUSADERS.

The second siege of Constantinople is as devoid of interest as the first. The success of the Greeks on the first day was followed by a series of disasters which on the fourth day enabled the Latins to force their way through the gates. Mourzoufle shut himself up in his palace. A third conflagration desolated the city. In the morning the conquerors learnt that the usurper had fled with many of the inhabitants. The Latin conquest was accomplished. The Byzantine clergy alone urged continued resistance; but when they presented Theodore Lascaris to the people as their Emperor, their silence showed that the appeal was made in vain. Then, seeing that nothing more could be done, the patriarch John Kamateros fled from the sight of the awful scenes which disgraced the triumphs of the Latins. The three Western bishops had strictly charged the Crusaders to respect the churches and the persons of the clergy, the monks, and the nuns. They were talking to the winds. In the frantic excitement of victory all restraint was flung aside, and the warriors of the Cross abandoned themselves with ferocious greed to their insatiable and filthy lewdness. With disgusting gestures and in shameless attire an abandoned woman screamed out a drunken song from the patriarchal chair in the church of Sancta Sophia, the magnificent work of Justinian. Wretches blind with fury drained off draughts of wine from the vessels of the altar; the table of oblation, famed for its exquisite and costly workmanship, was shattered; the splendid pulpit, with its silver ornaments, utterly defaced. Mules and horses were driven into the churches to bear away the sacred treasures; if they fell, they were lashed and goaded till their blood streamed upon the pavement. While the savages were employed on these appropriate tasks, the more devout were busy in ransacking the receptacles of holy relics, and laying up a goodly store of wonder-working bones or teeth to be carried away to the churches of the great cities on the Rhine, the Loire, or the Seine. "How," asks the Pope, "shall the Greek Church return to ecclesiastical unity and to respect for the Apostolic See, when they have seen in the Latins only examples of wickedness and works of darkness, for which they might justly loathe them worse than dogs?" The question might well be asked; and we may be well assured that Innocent would not be likely to over-colour the picture in favour of the Greeks, and that his informers would not care to put before him in their naked hideousness iniquities which it would be a sin to describe.—*The Crusades. By George W. Cox, M.A.*

BRAINLESS YET CONSCIOUS.

There are animals which have no brains, and which yet have consciousness. It is only vertibrated animals which have brains, properly speaking. Animals of the molluscous and articulated classes have none; they have only a number of nerve centres, called ganglia, in different parts of their body; and yet no one will now deny they are sentient. The old respectable Cartesian hypothesis that animals were but machines has long ago been exploded regarding the very meanest of them. When the hook is put into the worm, it wriggles in such a way as to show that the process is by no means agreeable to it. When a fly is transfixed, its violent buzzing intimates its agony. Considering that a bee has eyes, we may conclude that it sees—considering that it has feelers, we may conclude that it feels. Yet none of these animals have cerebrum or cerebellum, but only a number of nerve threads gathered together at certain points in nerve knots. We are thus forced to the conclusion that sentiency, as it exists somewhere, exists in these, and sentiency is just a form of consciousness. But there is other evidence of the same fact quite as decisive. The whole cerebrum has been removed from some animals, and yet they have continued to be conscious. Experiments of this kind have been made upon pigeons and other fowls by Flourens, Longet, Dr. Dalton, Dr. Bennet, Dr. M'Kendrick, and many others; and it has been found that the bird may live and perform the functions of life for weeks and even months without a particle of brain. I have seen several such experiments, myself, and have no doubt whatever but that the brainless pigeon is sentient. I may transcribe the following observations from many made and noted down at the time. After the cerebrum had been removed, under the influence of chloroform, and the pigeon had recovered from the anæsthetic and the shock of the operation (which was generally in about twenty minutes), it stood firmly, balancing itself sometimes on both legs, sometimes on only one, and breathed, swallowed, defecated, and otherwise performed the ordinary functions of life, but was generally in a state of coma or sleep. When its eye was touched, it shook its head; when its bill was touched, it did the same. Having nearly fallen over to one side, it made an effort to recover itself, both by flapping its wings and moving its feet. It occasionally awoke, opened its eyes, and curved its neck as pigeons do. When the perch on which it stood was struck, it wakened up, but did not attempt to fly away. When the lamp was brought close to its eye, it turned its head toward it. When the hands were clapped, it awoke with a start, but if this were repeated two or three times it ceased to take any notice of it. When its foot was touched, it removed it, but replaced it; when the annoyance was continued two or three times it drew it up among its feathers, and stood on the other leg alone. It nodded in its sleep, and sometimes when it nodded too far, as both men and pigeons will occasionally do, it quickly woke in the effort to recover itself. When it was taken in the hand it struggled, but not violently, to be free; and when thrown in the air it flew, but came soon to the ground. From all these observations I was convinced that the brainless pigeon, though comatose, saw, heard, and felt.—*A New Theory of Knowing and Known. By John Cunningham, D.D.*

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 886

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, [illegible] of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, [illegible] do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, [illegible] do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, [illegible] do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 243 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 989 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th August, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$102.00 a $115.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	112.00 a 118.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	120.00 a 128.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.85 a 1.90
,, 8 a 8½ lbs	,,	2.20 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.75 a 3.25
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.15 a 2.30
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.45 a 2.61
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.90 a 3.45
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.30 a 2.35
White Brocades	,,	2.55 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	3.60 a 3.65
,, 40	,,	3.85 a 4.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.20 a 2.22
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.75 a 3.97
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	2.80 a 3.05
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
Chints	,,	1.80 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a 0.65
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.80
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22	,,	0.15 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.75 a 0.78
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.65
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.70 a 8.80
,, *HH* Scarlet	,,	9.40 a 9.50
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.60 a 8.70
Camlets, 888	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, 88	,,	18.20 a 19.00
,, 8	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, *BBB*	,,	20.00 a 20.50
Lastings, *DD*	,,	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

Article	Unit	Price
Iron, Nail-Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.80 a 4.10
,, Hoop	,,	4.50 a 4.65
,, Bar	,,	3.80 a 3.90
,, Wire	,,	8.25 a 9.00
Lead	,,	7.00 a 7.20
Steel, English	per tub.	4.75 a 4.80
,, Swedish	,,	4.90 a 5.10
Tin, Malacca	per picul	25.50 a 28.50
Tin Plates	per box	7.50 a 8.00
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.40 a 28.00
Quicksilver, English	,,	185.00 a 190.00
,, American	,,	188.00 a 190.00
Spelter	,,	7.00 a 7.05

PRODUCE.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	14.50 a 14.70
,, Ningpo	,,	15.90 a 16.50
,, Tientsin	,,	15.50 a 15.70
,, Shantung	,,	15.50 a 15.80
,, Bengal	,,	11.00 a 14.60
Alum	,,	1.70 a 1.95
Sassamums, Japan white	,,	3.90 a 4.10
,, Black	,,	3.30 a 3.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.85 a 1.90
,, mill cleaned	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Saigon	,,	1.70 a 1.72
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	5.75 a 6.50
Coals, Australian	per ton.	
,, English steam	,,	14.50 a —
,, American Anthracite	,,	13.50 a —
,, Sydney	,,	9.75 a —
Window Glass	per box.	3.80 a 3.90
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pel.	5.50 a 6.00
,, Banjar	,,	4.90 a 5.20
Pepper, White	,,	12.00 a 18.50
,, Black	,,	12.00 a 12.50
Betel Nut	,,	3.75 a 4.40
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, South Seas	,,	15.00 a 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.70 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.20 a 2.50
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	,,	1.80 a 1.85
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	,,	6.75 a 6.80
Wheat, Tientsin	per pel.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.25 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.75 a 7.30
,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	13.50 a 14.00
Peas, White	,,	1.85 a 2.00
,, Green	,,	2.10 a 2.25
,, Black	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, Yellow	,,	1.70 a 1.85
Mushrooms	,,	39.00 a 40.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	1.50 a 1.70
,, Cut	,,	2.70 a 2.75
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 a 12.50
,, ,, middle	,,	8.25 a 8.80
,, Dried ,, small	,,	5.80 a 6.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a 6.75
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	14.30 a 16.00
,, Hankow	,,	75.00 a 76.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Celestial	Darko	Brit. str	641	Chinese	
Consolation	L. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Chinese	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	Bangkok
Erauy	Artadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik Co	East Coast
Little Orphan	Benning	Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Norma	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pearl	H. L. Mank	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiaz	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yo-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Amoy	F. T. Voigt	Siam. bk	232	Chinese	
Annie Gray	Robertson	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	Borneo
Asturiana	R. Mendes	Span. bk		Lane, Crawford & Co	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbcke	Shanghai
Beautiful Star	G. Bolton	Brit. sh	560	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
British Empire	Geo. Rowe	Brit. bk	483	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Iloilo
Buenaventura y Union	Merionesehevarra	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Charmer	Lucas	Amr. sh	1339	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	*For Sale*
Cocran	Hernsheim	Ger. sch	120	Captain	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Messageries Maritimes	
Denmark	Blomberg	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Dronning Louise	Sondo	Dan. bg	268	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Peru. sh	940	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Enterprise	Stokmeyer	Brit. bk	450	Chinese	
Everhard	Horseman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Evening Star	L. Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fleetwing	Guest	Amr. sh	829	P. M. S. S. Co	Manila
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	430	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Katinka	P. F. Kofold	Siam bg	259	Chinese	
Kim-yung-tye		Siam. bg	229	Chinese	
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Maid of Judah	A. W. Webb	Brit. bk	643	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Maria y Vicente	Santawloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	
Melbreck	Pierce	Brit. sh	870	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Menschikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	223	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Mindanao	C. Smith	Brit. sh	428	Rozario & Co	
Miss Kilmansegg	Finlayson	Brit. bg	229	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	1377	P. & O. S. N. Co	San Francisco
Omega	C. Bruce	Brit. bk	480	R. Deacon & Co	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Orange Grove	Hildebrandt	Brit. bk	388	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Princess Seraphi	W. Manchan	Siam bk	454	Chinese	
Rapid	P. Hunt	Siam bk	429	Chinese	
Rosa	Castillo	Span. bk		Brandao & Co	Manila
Sanercost	H. Blomfield	Brit. bk	544	Captain	
San Juan	A. Urtubinga	Peru. sh	1406	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
S. Ku Cham Roarn	Ericksen	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam bk	311	Chinese	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Sudan	A. O. Oesau	Ger. bk	4?0	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Teresa	Barcelo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
Thereso	Mudgett	Amr. sh	1020	Captain	
Water Lily	J. Heddle	Brit. bk	379	Chinese	New York
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Bengali	Morton	Brit. bk	415	Chinese	
Crested Wave	Bishop	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	
Faugh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Irene	Bebrens	Ger. sch	263	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Johanne Marie	Schutt	Dan. bk	356	Rozario & Co	
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bonet	Brit. bk	526	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Papa	Bloje	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	Buenos Ayres
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	505	Russell & Co	New York
Sing Tai	H. Beeching	Brit. bk	330	A. MacG. Heaton	London

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b	Customs Chop	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Demerara					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Tn-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b		

MACAO.

In port on 13th August, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Callao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Columbo	Heuer	Brit. sh	384	Order	Samarang
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bk	206	J. B. d'Almeida	
Emma	H. J. Grau	Ger. bk	340	Order	Macassar
Gustav & Marie	T. Doose	Ger. bk	359	Bourjau & Co	Batavia
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun.	Port. bk	311	A. A. de Mello & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 4th August, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Albert Victor	McLauchlan	Brit. bk	384	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Anna	Lunddahl	Swd. sch	245	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Chow-fa	Haberkost	Brit. bg	289	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Corinne	Laidman	Brit. bk	395	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Jane	Le Bas	Brit. bk	360	Bradley & Co	Taku
Johanne	Fernhaber	Ger. bg	252	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Juno	Bletben	Am. bk	300	E. Herton	Uncertain
Jurgen Bruhn	Wildfang	Ger. bk	720	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Lunan	Whitton	Brit. bk	263	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	490	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Pyrmont	Diedricksen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Sally	Long	Brit. bk	296	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Schwan	Bave	Ger. bg	297	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Vesta	Percy	Am. bg	300	E. Herton	Uncertain
Willis	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Bradley & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 7th August, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Afonne	Menier	Fren. bk	417	Order	
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	218	Pasedag & Co	
Elmina	Oudehand	Dut. bk	267	Pasedag & Co	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	480	Brown & Co	
Helene	Munsen	Swed. bk	200	R. A. Petersen & Co	
Marie	Johannsen	Ger. bk	237	R. A. Petersen & Co	
Mikado	Lampfert	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Soo Tek Seng	Lohmann	Siam. sch	300	Brown & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 7th August, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Aarhuus	Honckendorff	Dan. sch	256	Adamson, Bell & Co	Brisbane
James Wilson	Stewart	Brit. bk	327	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Mary Ann Holman	Holman	Brit. bk	271	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Undine	Yowell	Brit. sh	7?5	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Wm. Manson	Payne	Brit. bk	366	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sydney

SHANGHAI.

In port on 8th August, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Almatia	Lowell	Amr. sch	387	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Amur	Ferguson	Brit. bk	235	Siemssen & Co	
Bertha	Petrowsky	Ger. sch	204	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Borealis	Beard	Brit. sh	920	Aug. Heard & Co	
Eliza Shaw	Gaye	Brit. sh	698	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
Foochow	Hookrenter	Siam. bk	300	Choong Seng	
Georgina	Mitchell	Brit. bk	222	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Hamburg	Kroge	Ger. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hopseng	Ulrich	Siam. bk	379	Chinese	
Jan Peter	Molsen	Ger. bk	335	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. R. Worcester	Cowes	Brit. sh	844	Frazar & Co	New York
Kaisow	Anderson	Brit. sh	795	Drysdale, Ringer & Co	
Lauderdale	True	Brit. bk	850	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Leucadia	Means	Brit. sh	836	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Lothair	Orchard	Brit. sh	794	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lydia	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Mackenzie & Co	
Mistletoe	Meyers	Brit. bk	238	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Northam Castle	Cary	Brit. bk	693	Frazar & Co	
Siam	Hanssen	Siam. bk	225	Choong Seng	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 18th July, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelia	Simpson	Brit. bk	384	Captain	
Benefactor	Haydon	Amr. bk	596	M. Heimann & Co	
Deogaum	Barlow	Brit. bk	442	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Harrington	McKenzie	Brit. bk	567	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
John Bennie	Nicholson	Brit. sh	848	Captain	
Manry	Sashall	Ger. bk	380	Chinese	
Samuel Read	White	Amr. sh	652	Smith, Baker & Co	
Wilhelmina Koch	Koch	Rus. bk	320	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 3rd August, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Annie		Brit. bk	438	Ker & Co	
Aurora		Span. bg	139	A. Campe	
Candelaria		Span. bg	407	P. Reyes	
Coquette		Ger. bk	972	O. Heinszen & Co	
Dover Castle		Brit. sh	1008	Russell & Sturgis	
Empire		Amr. sh	1131	Russell & Sturgis	
Felix Mendelssohn		Ger. bk	628	Smith, Bell & Co	
Flying Spur		Brit. bk	765	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Fortune		Amr. sh	1038	Russell & Sturgis	
Grand Master		Brit. bk	583	Order	
Lizzie Iredale		Brit. bk	893	Russell & Sturgis	
Mutlah		Amr. sh	857	Ker & Co	
Otto Michael		Amr. bk	540	Smith, Bell & Co	
Pilgrim		Amr. sh	953	Russell & Sturgis	
Trinidad		Span. bk	3?1	Cucullo & Co	
Valentine		[illegible] bg	3??	Russell & Sturgis	
Verona		Brit. bk	426	Smith, Bell & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia		Span. bg	231	R. Reulle	
Westminster		Brit. sh	1448	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. H. Buckle	Vladivostok
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Vladivostok
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Vladivostok
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Foochow
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	—	—
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Vladivostok
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Aus. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Fredrich	Austrian cor.			Osterreicher
Patino	Spanish con.	1200		Zemento de Mario

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pookley	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	

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